



Urban District of Clevedon.

R E P O R T

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1913.

Population of the District (Census, 1911)	..	..	..	6,111
Area in Statute Acres	..	..	..	3,027
Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	..	..	..	14.56
Death-rate per 1,000 of Population	..	..	..	11.32
Zymotic Death-rate	..	..	..	0.16
Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births	..	..	..	78.65

REPORT.



To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District of Clevedon.

MR. CHAIRMAN and GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to present my Report of the Health and Sanitary condition of this District for the year 1913.

A. NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

(1). *Physical Features and General Character.*—Clevedon is a Health Resort and Residential Town, situated on the Southern shore of the Bristol Channel or “Severn Sea.” The residential part of the town lies from 100 to 200 feet above the sea level, and is sheltered from the N.E. by Dial Hill, 296 feet, and from the E. by Court Hill, 300 feet above ordnance datum. The soil is sandy over rocks of carboniferous limestone. The climate is mild and equable, with a comparatively large amount of sunshine and freedom from fog and thunderstorms.

(2). *The Social Conditions.*—The resident population consists largely of retired persons of mature age and invalids, besides several large Boarding Schools; consequently the birth-rate is low, and the death-rate is somewhat higher than that among an average population living under similar conditions.

The industrial population consists of the usual Artisans, Gardeners and workers in the Boot Factory, Printing Works, and Steam Laundry. Clevedon is included within the Poor-law District of Long Ashton, with a Workhouse at Flax Bourton. There is a Cottage Hospital with six beds and a Provident Dispensary.

B. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

AND

C. SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.—The water supply of the whole district, except to a few outlying cottages, is by Water Company, from well 270 feet deep in limestone rock, situate nearly a mile from the town, with reservoirs on Dial Hill, is ample, continuous, and free from possibilities of contamination. The water is of excellent quality, and has been periodically examined, and reported free from contamination, after a bacteriological examination at the Somerset County Public Health Laboratory.

Rivers and Streams.—The three Commission rivers under the control of the Council have been periodically cleansed and kept in satisfactory condition.

Drainage and Sewerage.—A portion of the Albert Road sewer has been relaid and new manholes built. The sewers have been regularly flushed from 21 flushing tanks and the main sewer cleansed. All new sanitary work and alterations are tested by the hydraulic test. Most houses have water closets, those inside with flushing tanks, those outside being generally hand flushed.

Scavenging.—The removal of house refuse is done once a week by contract and tipped at a distance from the town. The total number of loads removed was 1,825.

Sanitary Inspection of District.—Various repairs and renewals have been effected to drains and water closets, general nuisances abated and complaints attended to as follows :—

New W.C. pans fixed	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Defective drains relaid	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Fresh air inlets and intercepting traps fixed in old drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Inspection chambers built to old drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Sinks trapped or disconnected	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
New baths fixed	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
New lavatory basins fixed	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
New sinks fixed	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
New 4in. C.I. ventilators	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Sewer and drain obstructions cleared	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
General nuisances abated	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
House refuse complaints attended to	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Road scavenging notices served and attended to	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

A Local Government Board Inquiry was held on October 24th on an application made for sanction to borrow £3,500 for the laying of a new branch sewer and for the construction of eight sumps in the main sewer.

Common Lodging Houses.—Two in the district, regularly inspected and in satisfactory sanitary condition. Two notices served.

Public Slaughter House.—Has been regularly inspected and found to be kept in a generally satisfactory state. Various repairs have been done and the premises painted. One carcase of beef was condemned as unfit for human food and destroyed. There are no private slaughter-houses in the District.

Public Elementary Schools.—These have been inspected, are in good sanitary condition and have public water supply. At the Infant School, new drains were laid, new W.C.'s erected and other sanitary improvements carried out. The East Clevedon School was closed by the Sanitary Authority for three weeks owing to the prevalence of scarlet fever. The medical inspection of school children is carried out by the County authorities.

FOOD.

(a) *Milk Supply* is of excellent character, is almost entirely produced within the district, and the condition of the dairies, milk-shops and utensils is satisfactory. There is an improvement in the general condition of the cowsheds and yards. Eight notices were served to whitelime cowsheds and three for removal of manure.

Number of persons entered on register (complete)	..	29
--------------------------------------------------	----	----

Number of Cowkeepers	21
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No action was needed as to tuberculous milk.

(b) *Other foods.*—Meat at Public Slaughter House, at shops and Public Market is inspected. The sanitary condition of the premises is good and no tuberculosis discovered. One carcase of beef was condemned as unfit for food and destroyed. There are twelve bakehouses, found generally in good condition, have good water supply and efficient sanitary arrangements; none are underground. Eight notices were served to cleanse and whitelime.

(c) *Sale of Foods and Drugs Acts.*—The provisions of these Acts are usually carried out by the police authorities; no necessity has arisen for the local authority to take action.

Housing.—The character of houses for the working classes is good and more than sufficient for the needs of a population which is practically stationary. No new houses have been built. Plans for new houses must be submitted to, supervised and passed by the Council, under the By-law of 1890.

Particulars of work done under Housing Act :—

1. Sanitary District	Clevedon
2. New houses erected during 1913.. .. .	nil.
3. Number of houses inspected during 1913, under the Housing Act, 1909	122

4. Results of such inspections—

(a) Number reported as unfit for human habitation ..	nil.
(b) Number defective, but with defects not sufficient to report as unfit for habitation	122
(c) Number without recorded sanitary defects	nil.

5. Action taken and results in regard to houses reported as unfit during 1912 and 1913, as follows :—

	For houses re- ported during 1912. 1913.	
Number as reported	1	nil.
Closing order made	nil.	nil.
Made fit without a closing order	1	nil.
Still unfit but no closing order made	nil.	nil.
Demolished	nil.	nil.
Put in repair after closing order.. .. .	nil.	nil.
Still closed at end of 1913		nil.

6. Action taken with regard to defective houses but not sufficient to report as unfit, as follows :—

	For houses first examined during 1912. 1913.	
Number so examined	116	122
Number with defects remedied by the end of 1913 ..	55	96
Number still defective at end of 1913		87
Number not yet visited to ascertain if defects are re- medied		nil.
7. Cases of Overcrowding dealt with during the year ..		2
8. Parishes in which there is evidence of shortage of houses, and steps taken to remedy.. .. .		nil.

Workshops, Workplaces, etc.—The Boot Factory and Steam Laundry are in good condition as regards cleanliness, ventilation and sanitary arrangements. No lists of outworkers were received during the year. The twelve bakehouses, none underground, are in generally good condition and regularly inspected; eight notices were served to cleanse and whiteme.

Isolation Hospital provided by the Council, within the district and about a mile from the town, and at a distance from other buildings, consists of a two-storied stone building, containing two wards, bathroom, kitchen, etc., and accommodation for nurses. It provides twelve beds, and an adjoining cottage is available for extra cases or convalescents. Thirty-nine cases of scarlet fever were admitted during the year. The accommodation has so far proved sufficient. Fourteen cases remained in Hospital on December 31st.

Steam Disinfector (Thresh's) is kept in a shed at the Isolation Hospital, and two sheds are provided to receive infected and disinfected articles. 1,415 articles were disinfected during the year.

Disinfection of rooms is done with formalin vapour or spraying with disinfecting fluid and of clothing and other articles in steam disinfector. Spraying is used after death or removal of tuberculous cases, followed generally by white-washing and re-papering.

Local or General Adoptive Acts.

Local Acts.—Clevedon Local Board Act, 1891.

Acts adopted by the Council.—

- (1). The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889.
- (2). The Infective Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.
- (3). The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. Parts II. and III.
- (4). The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Part II., certain sections of Part III. and Parts IV., V., VI., and X.

D. PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of notifications received was 68, namely:—

Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Other Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

39 of the 42 cases of Scarlet Fever were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

Scarlet Fever.—On January 1st thirteen cases remained in Hospital from the year 1912, nine further cases were notified during January and February and one in April. All were discharged by June 13, and the Hospital closed on that date.

The second series of cases commenced on October 12th, when the fever had become very general throughout the country. The first eight of these cases occurred in connection with one school, which was accordingly closed by the Sanitary Authority on October 20th; three other school cases occurred within a few days, but no fresh ones until November 9th, when another series began apparently from a fresh source, most of them arising in families from infection before removal and disinfection of the initial one. In six cases, no local infection could be traced; they probably depended on a fresh introduction from outside, or arose from mild undiscovered cases, consequent, perhaps, on a disinclination on the part of parents to believe that a slight illness was “the fever.” There were seven “return cases.” All the cases were of the usual mild type of recent years and no deaths resulted. Of those in Hospital, one had scarlatinal “rheumatism,” one was admitted with broncho-pneumonia, and three had discharge from the nose which delayed their return home. Two cases were discovered by house visitation in the peeling stage and isolated.

School notification of suspected cases has been invariably anticipated by notification or inquiry.

Diphtheria.—The one case was an old lady aged 78, verified by bacteriological examination, and her death was certified as due to diphtheria.

E. PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

Thirteen cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and six of other forms were notified during the year and five deaths occurred. All cases are reported to the County Medical Officer and visited by the health visitor, then and subsequently; disinfectants supplied on request by the Council, and disinfection done after death or removal. Being a health resort, cases come here temporarily and disinfection is required more frequently than our own cases would demand.

Institutional treatment is provided by the County.

F. INVESTIGATION OF OTHER DISEASES.

I have nothing to report as to “any influences threatening the health of the District.” Rickets is rare, acute rheumatism almost unknown; there have been no deaths from diarrhoea or enteritis, and the general health of the District is very good.

G. MEANS FOR PREVENTING MORTALITY IN CHILD BIRTH AND IN INFANCY.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, has not been adopted. The birth-rate is low (14.56), the total number of births being only 88 in the District ; all are attended by a doctor or a qualified mid-wife, and the notification would serve no useful purpose, and no health visitor is available.

The infantile mortality is low (78.65), and of the seven deaths of infants, only one can be considered to be due to preventible cause, namely, bronchitis, the other six being from debility from or premature birth.

H. VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

(TABLES I.—IV.)

Births in 1913.—The number of births registered in the District was 88 (44 boys and 44 girls) ; adding one male born outside the District, the total number of births is 89, of which two were illegitimate. The birth-rate is therefore 14.56 per 1,000 of population. This is slightly lower than the average for the past five years.

Mortality in 1913.—The number of deaths registered in the District was 83. Subtracting four of non-residents registered in the District and adding seven of residents registered elsewhere, two being at the County Asylum and two in the Union Workhouse, we get a nett total of 86 belonging to this District, giving a local uncorrected death-rate of 14.07. I have pointed out in previous reports that considering the character of our population, consisting largely as it does of old people and invalids, this rate cannot fairly be compared with that of the country generally. This year, for the first time, the Registrar-General has supplied a factor for correction for age and sex distribution for this District, by the use of which the true *corrected death-rate* is found to be 11.32. The rate for England and Wales for 1912 was 13.3.

Of the deaths 38 were of males and 48 of females.

The natural increase of population, excess of births over deaths, was 3.

Ages at Death.—These were as follows :—

Under 1 year	7
1 and under 2 years	1
2 and under 5 years	1
5 and under 15 years	3
15 and under 25 years	1
25 and under 45 years	8
45 and under 65 years	17
65 and upwards	48
Total	86

Of those over 65 years,

19 were between 80 and 90,
3 were between 90 and 100.

Causes of Death.—There was only one death among the “seven principal zymotic diseases,” namely, one from diphtheria. This gives a zymotic death-rate of 0.16 per 1,000. The other chief diseases which caused death were :—

Tuberculosis	5
Cancer, malignant disease	13
Bronchitis	4
Pneumonia	3
Heart Disease	3
Nephritis and Bright’s Disease	7
Accident	4
Old Age	14

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths under one year of age was seven, the rate per 1,000 births being 78.65. The causes of these deaths—one from bronchitis, five from premature birth, and one from debility from birth.

Four Local Government Board Tables accompany this report, dealing with the sickness and mortality of the District, and one abstract of the Census return of 1911.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WALTER J. HILL, L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S.,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.

CLEVEDON URBAN DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Num'b'r	Rate.	Of Non- residents registered in the District. 8	Of Residents not registered in the District. 9	Under One Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number	Rate.					Num'r	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.		
I	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1908	6157	106		17.21	89	14.45	2	1	9	84.9	88	14.29
1909	6326	101		15.96	80	12.64	2	1	9	89.1	79	12.48
1910	6326	96		15.17	63	9.95	5	3	5	52.08	61	9.64
1911	6111	97		15.87	84	13.74	2	7	7	72.26	89	11.6*
1912	6111	79	80	13.09	79	12.92	2	9	8	100.	86	11.32*
1913	6111	88	89	14.56	83	13.58	4	7	7	78.65	86	11.32*

*Corrected.

Area of district in acres
(land and inland
water). } 3,027

Total population at all ages ... } 6,111
Number of inhabited houses ... } 1,303
Average number of persons per house ... } 4.68 } At Census of 1911.

TABLE II.
CLEVEDON URBAN DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	At all Ages.	Number of Cases Notified.							Total Cases removed to Hospital.
		At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox	0	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..
Cholera	0	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Erysipelas	6	...	...	...	...	6	..	...	...
Scarlet fever	42	...	5	33	4	...	..	...	39
Typhus fever	0	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Enteric fever	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever	0	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Puerperal fever	0	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	0	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	13	..	..	...	2	10	I	...	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	...	I	3	2	...	...	..	..
Totals	68	...	6	36	8	16	I	I	39

Isolation Hospital, within the district, Clevedon Urban District Council.

TABLE III.
CLEVEDON URBAN DISTRICT.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1913.

[illegible]

TABLE IV. CLEVELAND URBAN DISTRICT.
INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1913.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Tl. under 1 month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Tl. Deaths under 1 Year.
All causes	{ Certified ...	3	...	1	...	4	3	...	...	...	7
	{ Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Small-pox		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Chicken-pox		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Measles ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Scarlet Fever ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Whooping Cough		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Diphtheria and Croup ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Erysipelas		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Tuberculous Meningitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Meningitis (not Tuberculous)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Convulsions		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Laryngitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Bronchitis		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
{ Pneumonia (all forms)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
{ Diarrhoea		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteritis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Gastritis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Syphilis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Rickets ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Suffocation, overlying		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Injury at Birth ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Atelectasis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Congenital Malformations		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Premature Birth		3	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	5
{ Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
{ Other causes		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



*To the Chairman and Members of the Health
Committee of the Borough of Clitheroe.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my (twelfth) Annual Report for the year 1913 and in explanation of the repetition therein, of some details with which you are already familiar, I would again remind you that the instructions of the Local Government Board to Medical Officers point out "that it should be remembered that these reports are for the information of the Board, and of the County Council, as well as of the Council of the District, and that a statement of the local circumstances, etc. which may seem superfluous for the latter, may often be needed by the former bodies."

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WM. E. BARKER.

CLITHEROE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1913.

.....

Physical Features and General Character of the District.

The Borough of Clitheroe is situated in the Valley of the Ribble, in the North-Easterly portion of the County of Lancashire. The various parts of the town are built on and about a ridge of limestone rock, at an elevation of from 200 to 300 feet above sea level.

The area of the Borough is 2385 acres.

The number of inhabited houses at the last census (March, 1911) was 2896, and the population exactly 12,500, and with the exception of 42, all the above houses were occupied.

For the purposes of this Report the population is estimated at 12,800.

Through the kindness of the Rev. W. Sidgreaves, S.J., F.R.A.S., of Stonyhurst College Observatory, I am again enabled to give the following Summary of Meteorological Observations for the past year.

Barometer, mean for 1913...29.497.

Temperature, adopted mean
for 1913 48.3

Mean degree of Humidity
(saturation 100) 81

Total Rainfall 41.945 inches.

Greatest Monthly Rainfall... 6.090 inches in March.

Least Monthly Rainfall 1.485 inches in July

Prevailing Wind.

	N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW.
No. of days	42	45	40	14	52	44	117	11

These figures show what one may term a climatic improvement on those for the previous year, the Barometric mean and the mean temperature, being higher ; whilst the total rainfall was no less than 12.186 inches less than in 1912.

The principal industry of the town is Cotton Weaving but there are Lime Quarries and Cement Works in the neighbourhood, and a number of hands are employed at a local Printworks, whilst a further Works for Printing or Dyeing is shortly to be opened. No trades regarded as especially harmful to health are carried on in the town, and on the whole the district is a healthy one.

Situated, as Clitheroe is, about 10 miles north of Blackburn, and therefore that distance beyond the limit of the chief Colliery and Cotton Manufacturing districts

of Lancashire, the position of the town as an industrial centre is not an advantageous one, and it has increased but slowly in population for many years.

The following is a Statement of Poor Law out-relief distributed during the year : In money, £396 6s. 3d. in kind, £39 16s. 9d ; total £436 3s. 0d. The total number of persons relieved, including able-bodied and not able-bodied, men, women and children was 213.

The town possesses no hospital for medical or surgical cases, but considerable use is made of the Blackburn Infirmary, and of the Royal Infirmary and other Hospitals in Manchester.

The assessable value of the Urban District is £46,485 ; and its income from all sources £30,945 ; expenditure on improvement works £1945 ; total expenditure (excluding loans) £28,747.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.

This is from neighbouring upland sources, the works being the property of the Corporation. The supply is “ constant ” and always adequate, and the Reports which are obtained at suitable intervals from the Borough Analyst invariably testify to the excellence of its quality. The last report, dated 29th December, 1913, being as follows :

COPY.

Borough Analyst's Laboratory,
166, Drake Street,
Rochdale, 29th Dec., 1913.

Dear Sir,

I have analysed the sample of drinking water received from you on the 18th inst. and have to report as follows :—The water is of a high degree of purity in all respects, it is clear and bright, free from smell, very soft, slightly alkaline both in its ordinary condition and after prolonged boiling, and free from all indication of either organic or metallic contamination.

Detailed results of the analysis are given below :

Total solid matter	5.7	Grains per Gallon
Loss on ignition of residue	1.6	„ „
Non-Volatile mineral matter....	4.1	„ „
Combined chlorine	0.9	„ „
Chlorine calculated to common salt	1.5	„ „
Alkalinity expressed as calcium carbonate	1.75	„ „
Hardness in Clarke's degrees ...	2.3	degrees.
Saline or "free" ammonia ...	0.05	parts per million.
Albuminoid ammonia	0.04	„ „
Oxygen absorbed at laboratory temperature	0.21	„ „

The supply is admirably suited to all domestic requirements.

Yours faithfully,

ERNEST STENHOUSE.

The greater portion of the gathering ground is now the property of the Corporation, and every opportunity is taken to secure further portions as they become available.

As mentioned in my last Report, three dwelling-houses at Up Brooks do not receive the ordinary town's water, but are supplied from two shallow wells in their immediate neighbourhood. Samples of water from both these sources were submitted to the Borough Analyst during 1912, and whilst the report received was satisfactory, it was pointed out, as was of course anticipated, that this supply might at any time become dangerously polluted on a few days' rainfall succeeding a spell of dry weather.

A further sample was therefore taken in March, 1913, after a heavy fall of rain, and forwarded to the Borough Analyst, the Report obtained being unsatisfactory.

Precautionary advice as to boiling, etc., was given, and pending the provision of a new supply, the work in connection with which is now in hand, steps have been taken to prevent further contamination of the supply at present available as far as possible.

Rivers and Streams.

The district is drained principally by the Mearley Brook which runs through the town in a south-westerly direction to join the river Ribble. This brook receives the surface drainage from the main part of the town but is not subject to other pollution. Owing to the erection of new settling tanks at the Sewage Works during the year, and the consequent throwing out of use, for a short period, of other tanks previously installed, the effluent from these

works which flows into the River Ribble, did not temporarily reach its customary standard of purity, but no serious pollution at any time occurred, and no complaints were received from the Ribble Watershed Joint Committee.

No trades calculated to cause river pollution are carried on in the town.

Sewage and Drainage.

The surface drainage is apart from the sewage system and as above mentioned is conveyed into the brook running through the town.

The sewers are periodically flushed and adequately ventilated, and further extensions of branch sewers have taken place during 1913, especially in the Low Moor district.

The sewage is conveyed into settlement tanks, and the sludge from these removed on to farm lands. The more liquid portions are passed into Bacteria Beds, and ultimately treated by broad land irrigation.

As mentioned above, three new settling tanks, with a total capacity of about 500,000 gallons, were erected during the year, and these should add greatly to the general efficiency of the works.

The Low Moor district of the town has its own small settling tank at the general sewage works. The sewers are however now being considerably extended in this district, and a further tank, which can be brought into use alternately with that at present available, will probably be necessitated and is certainly desirable.

Closet Accommodation.

Water carriage continues to displace the old tub system, 724 fresh water closets, 20 latrines, and 1517 slop water closets being now in use. No slop water closets have been installed during 1913, the system having been abandoned. These figures show that 64 fresh water closets have been added to those previously existing during 1913, and of these 37 have been put into old property, and 27 into newly-erected houses.

1153 Excreta pails still remain, this number, however, being a reduction of 20 upon the figures for 1912.

There are now 16 midden privies, one having been converted during the year to a fresh water closet. Twelve of those remaining are in outlying situations beyond the reach of our present sewage system, whilst of the four actually within the town one is now being converted, and the others are expected to be very shortly dealt with.

The following Tabular Statement shows the changes made in closet accommodation during recent years :

YEAR.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Privies fixed to movable Receptacles ..	1	6	1	..	5	..	..
Privies with fixed Receptacles converted to Fresh W.C.'s .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Privies with fixed Receptacles converted to Waste W.C.'s ...	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..
Privies with movable Receptacles converted to Fresh W.C.'s	30	32	16	..	..	14	20
Privies with movable Receptacles converted to Waste W.C.'s	49	86	153	13	67	45	..

House Refuse.

This is deposited in tubs and removed by the Public Authority to tips outside the town, a new Tip, at some considerable distance from the town having been brought into use during the year. There is no destructor.

The practice is prevalent amongst numbers of householders of throwing waste scraps of food into the back streets, under the pretence, I presume, of feeding the cats and dogs of the neighbourhood. This is most undesirable and should be discontinued, all such refuse being preferably burnt.

Fish hawkers also frequently get rid of considerable waste portions of their wares under a similar pretext,

whole heads and tails, etc., of large fishes being often thrown to the cats which haunt the carts. This practice, constitutes a positive nuisance, and should not be tolerated, the difficulty, however, being to catch the culprits in the act.

Sanitary Inspection of the district.

Information under this head will be found in the appended Report of the Inspector of Nuisances.

Schools and School Inspections.

There are five elementary schools within the Borough, but some of the buildings are old fashioned, and not in accordance with present-day requirements. All have a supply of town's water, and in all the conveniences are on the freshwater carriage system. For some years the erection of a new Council School has been in contemplation, and a site for this has now been definitely selected at the north-easterly end of the town, and I understand that the plans for the school have been decided upon and that the actual erection of the building will shortly be commenced. A site has also been purchased for another school in the south-westerly portion of the borough and the erection of this, it is contemplated, will be proceeded with at no distant date. When these are completed the present Council School (which is rented from the Wesleyan trustees), and the Church of England school, will cease to exist as elementary schools.

The accommodation at present is for 2,344 scholars, whilst the number on the register for 1912 was 1,941, and the average attendance 1,563. These two last figures show an increase of 79 and 16 respectively upon those for 1912.

No school closure was resorted to in 1913, though Chicken Pox and Mumps became prevalent during the last quarter of the year.

The following were the figures for infectious diseases amongst elementary school children : Measles, 13 ; Diphtheria, 19 ; Scarlet Fever, 2 ; (a most surprising total), ; Chicken Pox, 93 ; and Mumps, 219.

The Council School was disinfected during the Easter holidays, eight cases of Diphtheria having previously occurred there.

The old Grammar School Buildings, with the exception of one portion in which the school work is being continued, have been demolished, and a Secondary School is in course of erection on the old site.

Milk Supply.

This is from neighbouring farms, none being imported. On the contrary, large quantities of milk are sent daily from Clitheroe and the neighbouring railway stations to some of the large Lancashire manufacturing towns, more particularly, I believe to Bolton and Manchester.

There are 35 Registered Cow Sheds with accommodation for 540 head of cattle, within the Borough. The sheds are kept in a cleanly state, but some of them are deficient in lighting and air space. All have been inspected at least twice during the year, and several of them on three or four occasions. This work has now come within the province of the Inspector of Nuisances.

Two cases suggesting Anthrax were reported, but further Bacteriological Examinations showed that this disease did not exist.

There are no Milkshops on the Register.

Bakehouses.

There are now 28 Registered Bakehouses in the Borough none of which are "underground." The figures remain as last year.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Under this Act 18 samples were purchased by the Police during the year, and forwarded to the Borough Analyst. The samples comprised 4 of Spirits 5 of New Milk ; 1 of Skimmed Milk, 5 of Butter ; 2 of Cheese ; and 1 of Lard ; and with the exception of one sample of Irish Whisky, which was found to be adulterated, all were reported upon as being satisfactory.

Milk and Cream Regulations.

The following steps were taken :

	Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	Number in which the preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	6	0
Cream	..	—

HOUSING.

As mentioned in previous reports the housing accommodation for the working classes is in great part satisfactory, but there are still a considerable number of dwellings which fail to reach a desirable standard, and there are still 229 single and back-to-back houses in the town, only two of the latter having been converted into a double house during the year.

Five cases of overcrowding were met with, and this was remedied in three cases, whilst in the remaining two cases the tenants are taking steps to obtain more commodious premises. The extreme difficulty, however, which these persons experience in finding such premises shows beyond doubt that there is a distinct shortage of suitable dwellings for the working classes.

Twenty-three new houses have been erected during the year, and 24 were in course of erection at the close of December.

No new houses are allowed to be occupied until they have received a certificate from the Surveyor, that the local bye-laws have been complied with.

The Council have applied to the Board for sanction to borrow the sum of £7,000 for the purpose of a scheme under Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, for the purchase of land and for the erection of working-class dwellings, and an Inquiry is shortly to be held. Meanwhile the matter has become a pressing one.

Housing Inspection.

Under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, 355 houses have been inspected during 1913.

In respect of 219 of these houses, which are all situated in that part of the Borough known as Low Moor, and all of which belong to one owner, or owners, 183 houses were found to have defects.

At the termination of the inspection a list of defects was supplied to the owners, who gave to the Council an undertaking to put the whole of these houses into a sanitary condition.

Already the laying of new sewers, and the connection of house drains thereto has commenced, to be followed by the provision of additional closet accommodation, the conversion of pail closets to fresh water closets, and other considerable alterations and improvements at an early date, so that the actual works carried out do not come within the scope of this year's report.

Of the remaining 136 houses, 95 were found to have defects, and notices and letters were served on owners requiring them to remedy these defects. In the case of 59 of these houses, the defects have been, or are in actual process of being, remedied at the close of the year, while in respect of 46 houses the necessary works had not been undertaken.

Three houses inspected during 1913 were considered to be in such a state as to be unfit for habitation. With respect to two of these houses, the owner gave the necessary undertaking to carry out such works as were specified as necessary to render the houses reasonably fit for habitation, therefore Closing Orders were not made. The works above mentioned are at present in progress.

In the case of one house the owner has been notified of the Council's intention, at their next meeting (early in the new year) to pass a Closing Order.

Of the 40 houses inspected during 1912 the defects in which had not been remedied at the close of that year, 30 have been put in a satisfactory condition.

In 8 other cases the necessary works will be carried out early in the coming year.

Two back-to-back houses have been converted into one through house.

The following is a **Table**, showing the number of houses inspected, with the number found in such a state as to be unfit for habitation, with the action taken.

Number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909	355
The number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	3
The number of representations made to the local authority with a view to the making of closing orders	3
The number of closing orders made	Nil
The number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders	*2
The number of dwelling-houses, which after the making of closing orders were put into a fit state for human habitation	Nil.

*NOTE.—In the third case the owner has been notified of the Council's intention at their next meeting, early in the new year, to pass a closing order.

The following is a list showing the character of the defects, in connection with which notices and letters have been served, several defects sometimes occurring in the same house.

The figures show the number of defects which have or have not been remedied as the case may be.

NATURE OF DEFECTS.	Remedied or being remedied.	Not Remedied
Pail closets to water closets	5	—
Defective drainage	10	2
Closet buildings defective	10	—
New windows provided or windows repaired	69	37
Ventilators to bedrooms	39	18
Defective roofs	11	4
Damp house walls	12	6
Dilapidated house floors	16	7
Dilapidated bedroom floors	3	2
Dilapidated cellar floors	2	—
Dilapidated house walls	6	5
Houses limewashed	10	3
Yards flagged or repaired	23	8
Defective eavesgutters	7	5
Covers to ashtubs provided	3	—
Slopsink pipes lengthened	6	1
Dirty houses cleansed	4	—
Poultry cotes removed from yards .	2	—
New slopsinks provided	3	2
Defective chimney stack repaired ..	1	—
Overcrowded conditions removed ..	3	2
Back-to-back houses converted	2	—

Offensive Trades.

Detailed information under this head will be found in the appended Report of the Inspector of Nuisances.

Factories and Workshops.

There are 168 places in the Borough which come within the provisions of this Act.

All are regularly inspected, proper lists being kept along with lists of out-workers, and the homes of the latter are periodically visited.

A summary of the work done will be found in the appended tables.

Sanitary Administration of the District.

In the latter portion of the year an additional Clerk was appointed to assist the Inspector of Nuisances.

Beyond the Joint Isolation Hospital of eight beds for Small-pox which has never been utilised, there is no Infectious Diseases Hospital available for the Borough.

The Early Notification of Births Act was adopted in 1909 and further information in respect to the working of it will be found under the heading of Infant Mortality on Page 26.

A building is in course of erection for the housing of a Steam Disinfector of the latest type which is to be supplied by Messrs Manlove and Alliott. This building is on the Gas Works site and is placed close to an outside wall. A more central position as previously advised by me would in my opinion have been preferable.

An arrangement is in force with the Public Health Laboratory in Manchester for the examination of Pathological specimens and the following is a statement of the Reports made during the year :

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR
1913 FOR THE MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF CLITHEROE.

Month	Diphtheria.		Typhoid Fever		Human Tuberculosis. Sputum	
	Total Exams.	Positive result	Total Exams.	Positive result	Total Exams.	Positive result.
January ..	..	..	1	1	3	0
February	9	5	..	..	3	1
March ...	6	1	..	..	1	1
April	2	0	1	0	5	1
May	1	0	..	..	1	0
June	2	1	..	..	1	0
July .....	..	..	..	..	1	0
August ...	2	0	..	..	2	0
September	..	..	..	..	..	..
October...	..	..	1	1	3	0
November	..	..	1	1	1	1
December	1	0	..	..	..	..
Total ..	23	7	4	3	21	4

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Reference to Table II. will show that 60 cases of Infectious Disease were reported during the year a decrease of one upon the figures for 1912. Of these 60 cases 57 occurred in Clitheroe proper and 3 (1 Erysipelas and 2 Scarlet Fever) in Low Moor.

Typhoid Fever.

Of the three cases of Typhoid occurring during the year, one was imported from the Hawes district of Yorkshire the patient being in indifferent health when she reached Clitheroe, and the disease developing within seven days of her arrival. Enquiry showed that other cases had occurred near her home.

A second case followed upon the eating of Mussels said to have been obtained in Blackburn, but their further source could not be traced.

The third case was that of a man who died in the Workhouse Infirmary.

Scarlet Fever.

Of the six cases of Scarlet Fever, two were probably imported from a farm outside the district, where there had been suspicious cases of illness, the exact nature of which it was found impossible to verify.

Another child which suffered from the affection had visited Blackburn a few days previously, and as no case of Scarlet Fever had occurred in Clitheroe for the previous four months, this was the probable origin, although no history of actual contact with the disease was obtainable.

Diphtheria.

All the 19 cases of Diphtheria occurred amongst children of school age, 16 of them during the first four months of the year, and as 8 of the scholars affected had attended the Council School, this school was fumigated and thoroughly cleaned during the Easter holidays. The three further cases (subsequent to April) all occurred amongst Church of England School children (two in June and one in July) and from first to last infection was probably spread through the medium of the schools. No notifications of the disease were received subsequent to July.

Measles.

As Measles is non-notifiable, no figures are obtainable except with regard to elementary school children, but the fact that only 13 cases were reported amongst such children during the year is sufficient evidence that the town was comparatively free from the disease. Two deaths, however, were referable to it.

Chicken Pox and Mumps, and more especially the latter, became prevalent during the last three months of the year, amongst school children, the figures being as follows : Chicken Pox, 93 ; Mumps, 219.

All the schools were more or less affected, and no closure was resorted to.

A statement of the Bacteriological investigations, made by the Public Health Laboratory in Manchester, with a view to aiding the diagnoses of Infectious Diseases will be found on Page 19, and information as to the steps taken to prevent the spread of such diseases will be found in the Report of the Inspector of Nuisances.

I am in almost daily touch with the School Attendance Officer who keeps me constantly acquainted with the extent of Infectious Diseases, either non-notifiable or notifiable, in the various schools in the town, but in order that this matter may be placed on a more satisfactory footing, arrangements have been made by which I am to be supplied weekly with a Return, setting out the extent and nature of all infectious cases occurring amongst school children.

Prevalence of and control over Tuberculosis.

Notification was received in respect of 25 cases of Tuberculosis. In every case the home of the patient was immediately visited by the Inspector of Nuisances, and enquiries made as to the history of the case, and as to the existence of other cases in the same family or household.

Precautionary advice, and leaflets of instructions, are given in all cases, with a view to preventing the spread of infection, and for removing conditions favourable to infection.

With a view to aiding diagnosis in doubtful cases of Infectious Diseases, an arrangement is in force (as mentioned elsewhere in this report) with the Public Health Laboratory in Manchester for the examination of Pathological specimens, and use has been made of these facilities in connection with suspected cases of Phthisis, 21 Sputum specimens having been submitted for examination, resulting in a positive report in four cases.

In addition to the primary visit of the Inspector to each case reported, 25 subsequent visits have been made amounting to 45, and a further 11 visits have been paid for the purposes of the disinfection of premises. In the

absence of a suitable disinfecting apparatus, bedding and other textile fabrics from the rooms in which deaths had occurred from tuberculosis were destroyed by burning.

The rooms were fumigated, and disinfectants left with instructions as to adequate cleansing. After removal of patients to other houses, the premises vacated were disinfected previous to occupation by another tenant.

Means for preventing Mortality in Childbirth and Infancy.

Information in regard to these matters will be found under " Infant Mortality " on Page 26.

The following Table shows the " Sickness Rate " per 1000 of the population from Notifiable Infectious Diseases in Clitheroe during 1913 as compared with the same Rate in the Aggregate of Non-County Boroughs and Urban Districts of England (excluding London).

DISEASE.	Sickness Rate per 1000 of population.	
	Clitheroe.	Non-county Boroughs and Urban Districts.
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	.46	3.18
Diphtheria	1.48	1.41
Enteric Fever . . . . .	.23	.24
Puerperal Fever . . . . .	.07	.04
Erysipelas . . . . .	.46	.58
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1.32	2.32*
Other Tuberculosis . . . . .	.62	1.11*

*These figures are for the whole of England excluding London

VITAL STATISTICS.

Birth Rate.

277 Births were registered in the district during the year, and excluding 1 not belonging to the Borough, we have a nett total of 276, giving a birth rate of 21.5 per 1000, per annum of the population. This approximates very closely to the figures for 1912, when the rate was 21.6, on a total of 277 births.

Death Rate.

The number of deaths registered as having actually occurred within the district during 1913 was 217, and deducting from these figures the deaths of 12 non-residents, and adding the deaths of 9 residents which occurred in public Institutions outside the district, we get a nett total of 214 deaths actually belonging to the Borough, a total which is equal to a death rate of 16.7 per 1000 per annum.

These are the highest figures with which we have had to deal since 1904, when the rate was exactly the same on a nett total of 193 deaths, and the present rate is 2.3 higher than the average for the last 10 years.

No epidemic of any description occurred during the year to account for this increase. The Infant Mortality (97) is comparatively low, and the death rate from Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases (1.0) is less than for any period within the last seven years.

In an effort, therefore, to arrive at the causes of the high death rate in 1913, I have prepared a special comparative table, (Table A., page 25) classifying the

TABLE A.

Comparative Table showing the causes of all Deaths in Clitheroe,
from 1904 to 1913.

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Enteric Fever .....	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	..
Measles	16	1	1	3	..	1	..	6	2	2
Scarlet Fever .....	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	5	..	3	3	..	3	2	..	1	..
Diphtheria and Croup	4	2	1	1	..	1	..	3	1	..
Influenza	2	..	2	1	6	7	2	1	..	1
Phthisis	8	12	11	12	10	16	14	13	16	12
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	8	12	11	12	10	16	14	13	16	12
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	5	1	1	6	7	11	4	6	7	1
Cancer, malignant disease ..	9	7	13	13	17	13	20	12	9	22
Organic Heart Disease	18	10	14	14	15	15	10	*	16	21
Bronchitis	20	20	16	13	10	14	17	12	7	17
Pneumonia (all forms)	8	8	8	7	8	11	6	5	7	16
Other diseases of respiratory organs .....	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	3	6	9	6	16	4	5	17	4	9
Cirrhosis of Liver and Alcoholism	1	4	3	4	1	3	..	1	2	1
Puerperal Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	1
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Par- turation	1	1	3	1	..	2	1	..	..	1
Congenital Debility and Mal- formation, including Premature Birth	3	6	3	9	7	2	7	5	6	3
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	2	4	3	3	2	6	3	1	5	2
Suicide	3	1	3	2	..	1	1	1	1	1
All other Causes	85	76	81	68	62	62	66	97	79	103
Totals	193	163	177	167	166	177	158	184	165	214

* Heart affections were not separately classified in this year.

causes of death for each of the last ten years, and a reference to this shows an increase during 1913, of deaths from Cancer ; Acute Lung Affections, (such as Bronchitis and Pneumonia); and Diseases of the Heart ; whilst there is an increase of those deaths not specially classified (all other causes). The high death rate during 1913, therefore, is due to widespread causes rather than to a high mortality from any particular affection. One point which I have frequently alluded to but which I should again like to emphasise, is clearly shown in the Table.

Many parents persist in regarding Measles and Whooping Cough as trivial ailments of childhood, and neglect to call in medical assistance, whilst they regard Scarlet Fever as a dangerous disease. That this latter frequently is a dangerous disease, and that its ill effects are not entirely evident from the deaths attributed to it, for life-long disability may result from its sequelæ, is equally true, but nevertheless, when we come down to such figures as are actually available we find that during the last ten years in Clitheroe, 32 children have died from Measles ; 17 from Whooping Cough, and only 5 from Scarlet Fever.

Infant Mortality.

27 Deaths occurred during the year of infants under 12 months of age, and this number is equal to a rate of 97 per 1000 births registered.

That is to say about one child in every ten failed to reach its first birthday.

In five cases death was referable to causes usually regarded as preventable, whilst more than half of the 27

TABLE I.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths†		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.*	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District	of Residents registered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age		A all Ages	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.*	Rate per 1000 "Nett Births	Number.*	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	12250	298	298	24.3	175	14.2	12	3	36	120	166	13.5
1909	12300	286	286	23.2	174	14.1	5	8	24	83	177	14.3
1910	12400	264	264	21.2	164	13.2	13	7	22	83	158	12.7
1911	12500	286	286	22.8	186	14.8	9	7	44	153	184	14.7
1912	12700	255	255	20.	166	13.	7	6	24	94	165	12.9
1913	12800	277	276	21.5	217	16.9	12	9	27	97	214	16.7

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

TABLE II.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Cases notified in whole district.								Total Cases Notified in each Locality	
	At all ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65	65 and up- wards.	Clitheroe Proper.	Low Moor.
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera (Plague) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria(including Membranous croup)	19	..	..	18	1	..	..	..	19	..
Erysipelas	6	..	..	1	..	2	3	..	5	1
Scarlet fever	6	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	4	2
Typhus fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	..
Relapsing fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Cerebro spinal Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	17	..	1	..	4	9	3	..	17	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis	8	..	1	3	1	2	1	..	8	..
Totals	60	..	5	25	7	15	8	..	57	3

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1913.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents " whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents " or "Non- Residents " in Institu- tions in the District.
		All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	
All Causes	{ Certified { Uncertified . .	213 1	27 ..	8 ..	6 ..	3 ..	4 ..	19 ..	67 ..	79 1	25 ..
Enteric Fever . . . . .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Small-pox . . . . .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles		2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever. . . . .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough . . . . .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup . . .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Erysipelas. . . . .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis Pulmonary (Tuberculosis) . . .		12	..	..	..	..	2	5	5	..	2
Tuberculous Meningitis		1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer, malignant disease.		22	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	15	3
Rheumatic Fever		3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Meningitis.		2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Organic Heart Disease . .		21	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	8	2
Bronchitis.		17	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	2
Pneumonia (all forms) . .		16	1	2	2	..	..	2	9	..	4
Other diseases of res- piratory organs . . .		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis . .		9	5	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Appendicitis & Typhlitis		1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver . . . .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism		1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease		6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..
Puerperal Fever		1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other accidents and dis- eases of Pregnancy and Parturition		1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth		11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent Deaths excluding Suicide		2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Suicide		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Other Defined Diseases		73	7	..	1	2	..	4	21	38	10
Diseases ill-defined or unknown.		10	..	1	1	1	..	..	3	4	..
Totals		214	27	8	6	3	4	19	67	80	25

TABLE IV.

Infant Mortality during the year 1913.

[illegible]

deaths occurred from causes which are “doubtfully preventable,” and it is a fair assumption that a proportion of these latter were actually preventable.

The Early Notification of Births Act was adopted in 1909, and the Council have had part time use, during the year, of one of the local Association’s Nurses, but Early Notification was received of only 200 out of the 277 births registered, and this is a matter calling for the attention of the Council.

The Nurse’s Report was as follows :—

“No. regularly visited, 80; No. of visits paid, 2322.”

A Circular was issued to all Householders during the year pointing out the undesirability of depositing animal and vegetable matter in ashtubs, by reason of the fact that such deposits readily become breeding grounds for flies, and so a menace to the public health, particularly during the summer months.

One Midwife was struck off the roll during the year.

Zymotic Death Rate.

During the year 11 deaths were referable to the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, viz : Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Membranous Croup ; Fever—Typhus, Typhoid, and Continued ; Measles, Whooping Cough and Diarrhœa, these deaths being comprised as follows : Measles, 2 ; Diarrhœa, 9 ; and of these latter deaths 5 occurred in children under 12 months of age.

This gives a Zymotic Death Rate of .85, figures which call for no particular comment. The average rate for the previous ten years was 1.04, and the rate for the whole of England and Wales, during 1913, was 1.20.

Phthisis.

12 Deaths occurred during the year from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis) and one from other Tubercular affections (Meningitis), giving rates of .93, and .07 respectively, or a total rate of 1.01 from all Tubercular Diseases.

This is the lowest Rate of which I have a record, and it is .37 below the average of the last 10 years.

Further information in regard to this disease will be found on Page 22.



Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ..	49	..	..
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ..	110	11	..
Workplaces	17	..	..
Total	176	11	..

2.—DEFECTS.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. spect'r	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness	5	5	..	..
Want of Ventilation	2	2	..	..
Overcrowding .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances	2	2	..	..
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient ..	..	..	..	..
{ defective ..	4	2	..	..
{ not separate for sexes ..	1	..	..	..
Offences under Factory and Workshop Acts :				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other offences	2	2	..	..
Total	16	13	..	..

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.		Number.
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouse, may be enumerated here.	Bakehouses	28
	Tailors	11
	Cloggers	9
	Dressmakers.. .. .	11
	Milliners	6
	Boot repairers	5
	Joiners	5
Total number of Workshops on Register		75

4.—OTHER MATTERS.

CLASS.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (c. 133)	1
Action taken in matters referred by H.H. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act, (s. 5) {	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	9
Reports(of action taken)sent to H.M. Inspector	8
Other .. .. .	..
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):	
Certificates granted during the year .. .. .	..
In use at the end of the year .. .. .	..

3.—HOMEWORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.					Number of Inspections of Outworkers premises.
	Twice in the year.		Addresses of Outworkers Received from other Councils.	Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.		
	Lists.	Outworkers.				
			Contractors.	Workmen		
Wearing Apparel—						
(1) making, &c.	2	..	2	..	..	..
(2) cleaning and washing
Lace, lace curtains and nets
Furniture and upholstery
Fur pulling
Umbrellas
Paper Bags and Boxes
Brush Making
Stuffed Toys
File Making
Electro Plate
Cables and Chains
Anchors and Grapnals
Cart Gear
Locks, Latches and Keys
Total	2	..	2	..	..	..

Annual Report
 ————OF————
Inspector of Nuisances,
For the Year 1913.



Sanitary Inspector's Office,
 York Street,
 Clitheroe.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1913

Infectious Diseases.

During the year 35 cases of the ordinary Infectious Disease and 25 notifications of cases of Tuberculosis were received

After the termination of the ordinary infectious cases, 28 houses were disinfected After the death, change of address, or removal to Sanatoria of persons suffering from Tuberculosis, 11 houses were disinfected

Owing to the lack of proper means of disinfection it has been found necessary to destroy a large quantity of bedding, etc , after such cases, of which the following is a list

After two deaths from Typhoid Fever

2 Beds
4 Pillows
2 Bolsters
4 Mattresses

After cases of Tuberculosis

12 Beds
26 Pillows
8 Bolsters
11 Mattresses
26 Sundries

Three lots of bedding were destroyed by request after other diseases. The new steam Disinfector (Manlove and Allcotts) is now nearing completion, when the necessity for such destruction will disappear.

In all infected houses where books have been borrowed from the Public Library, precautions have been taken that such books, before being returned to the Library, should be fumigated with Formaldehyde.

40 Gallons of Izal have been left at houses where cases of Infectious Disease, including Tuberculosis have occurred.

260 Gallons of Liquid Disinfectant, and 36 cwts of Disinfectant, have been distributed to the general public.

The following is a summary of the visits, etc., made during the year.

House to House Inspections	355
House to House reinspections	712
Factory and Workshops Inspections	176

Slaughterhouses Inspections	143
Dairies and Cowsheds Inspections	91
Common Lodging House Inspections	73
Inhabited Vans	52
Visits to Infected Houses	184
Visits re complaints	43
Visits re Work in Progress	311
Drains tested by Smoke	22
Preliminary Notices sent	185
Statutory Notices served	4
Miscellaneous visits	42

The following is a list of the works carried out in the abatement of Nuisances :

Choked drains	46
Gully traps provided	3
Defective drains relaid	7
Defective slopwater closets	24
Defective sink waste pipes	13
Defective eaves, gutters and downspouts ..	19
Yards badly flagged	9
Houses overcrowded	1
Premises limewashed	21
Dirty houses and bedding cleansed	3
Defective roof repaired	6
Damp house walls remedied	3
Dirty yards cleansed	12
Dirty closets cleansed	18
Accumulations of manure and refuse removed	19
Uncovered ashpits abolished	3

Common Lodging Houses.

There is one Common Lodging House in the Borough. This is owned by a private company, with a manager in charge.

There is accommodation for 266 persons, including 243 single beds for males ; 10 beds in married quarters and 3 single beds for females. The average attendance per night throughout the year has been 182.

There are also furnished apartments for 24 persons. The house has been visited frequently both by myself and also by the police, under whose supervision the premises are registered. There have been no serious contraventions of the Bye-laws, and the premises have been fairly well kept.

One notice was served calling attention to insanitary conditions which was at once complied with, necessitating the abolition of an insanitary ashpit, the flagging of the unflagged portion of the yard, the relaying of the lavatory floor, and the rough-casting of the lavatory walls to prevent dampness.

No cases of Infectious Disease were reported during the year.

Slaughterhouses.

There are six private Slaughterhouses in the Borough in addition to the Public Abattoirs. These have been frequently inspected but no cases of unsound or diseased meat have been met with, indeed the character of the meat generally is excellent.

Six Notices were sent during the year, four for lack of cleanliness of premises and two for choked drains.

Bakehouses.

There are 28 Bakehouses on the Register, none of which are "Underground."

These have been frequently visited and 4 notices were issued requiring premises to be limewashed, these were at once complied with.

The cleanliness of these premises is very satisfactory.

Offensive Trades.

There are two places both in Salford district, where the business of tripe boiling is carried on.

In both cases the businesses were established without the consent of the Local Authority, and have been carried on without such consent, for a considerable time.

Action has now been taken in the matter, permission having been granted by the Council for the carrying on of such work for one day in the week (Thursday) only. The effect of this will be that the proprietor of the largest of these businesses will be compelled to transfer his trade to some place outside the Borough.

Smoke Observations.

41 Smoke Observations, each of one hour's duration have been made of the various mill, etc., chimneys in the town.

In six cases letters were sent, calling attention to the quantity of black smoke emitted, and considerable improvement has resulted.

In two instances, smoke consuming appliances have been installed, with excellent results, black smoke being entirely eliminated.

There is no time limit in force.

Refuse Removal.

The following is a summary of the work done in the removal of house refuse, night soil, etc.

	LOADS
House refuse removed from houses and taken to tips at Henthorne and Harehill	2388
Nightsoil from pails taken from pail closets and placed in the sewer	884
Sundries	13
Total	<hr/> 3285

There are now 2,806 ashtubs, and 1,153 excreta pails in use in the Borough.

141 Defective Ashtubs and 152 defective excreta pails have been removed and replaced during the year.

Dairies and Cowsheds.

There are 35 Cowsheds on the register with accommodation for 540 head of cattle.

85 Visits have been made and the premises have been found to be kept fairly clean.

At two of these Cowsheds, the premises, including manure heap and tank were disinfected after death of cattle in such a manner as to suggest Anthrax. Later bacteriological examination, however, proved that the cattle had not suffered from Anthrax.

There are no Milkshops on the Register, and I am not aware of any premises being used for such purposes.

Inhabited Vans.

All Vans used as dwellings, visiting or staying in the town have been inspected. No cases of over-crowding were met with, and they were found to be kept on the whole fairly clean.

No cases of Infectious Disease among these van dwellers were reported.

Factories and Workshops.

There are 20 Factories where mechanical power is used and where over 40 persons are employed and 44 Factories where mechanical power is used and where less than 40 persons are employed. There are 75 workshops and 29 work-places, making a total of 168 premises, which come within the scope of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.

Eight notices of Occupation have been received, three of these relating to premises which were added to the Register at the close of 1912, and for which Notices of Occupation had up to that time not been received.

Three Workshops have been taken from the Register.

These places have been frequently visited, and have been found to be kept fairly clean.

During the year 11 Notices have been served on owners or occupiers, and in 9 cases these have been complied with.

Water Samples.

One sample of water was obtained from a well within the Borough which supplies one of the farms to which the town's water supply does not extend. This sample was submitted for analysis.

The Analyst's Report stated that the water was organically polluted, and was not fit for use as a domestic water supply. Steps were at once taken to prevent such pollution pending the provision of another water supply. The work in connection with this is now in hand.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES BOLTON,

Inspector of Nuisances.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report.

The **Death Rate** was crude 11.9.
net 12.

corrected for age and sex distribution
10.4268.

The **Birth Rate** was uncorrected 23.6.
corrected the same.

Infant Mortality was 63.15.

Zymotic Mortality .8

Vital Statistics for Rural England and Wales.
(for comparison)

Death rate uncorrected 13.1. Corrected 12.1.
Birth rate 22.2.

Infant Mortality 96 per 1,000 born.

It will be seen that the statistics of the district compare favourably with the rest of the country, and are even rather better than last year.

BIRTHS.

Total number registered in the District, 380.
Rate per 1000 23.6.

There were no outward or inward transfers of births.

No. 1 District—Farrington Gurney, Ston Easton and Chilcompton						56
No. 2 District—Paulton, Chelwood, High Littleton, Timsbury, Farmborough						153
No. 3 District—Chew Magna, Chew Stoke, Stowey, Norton Malreward, Stanton Drew and Publow						85
No. 4 District—Hinton Blewett, East and West Harptree, Clutton, Compton Martin, Ubley, Nempnett, Widcombe and Litton						86

*for rural District
of Clutton - Some
for year 1913
Librarian
SH*

DEATHS.

Total number registered in the District, 1911.

No. 1 District 27. No. 2 District 61.

No. 3 District 41. No. 4 District 62.

13 Non-residents died and have to be subtracted.

2 were in No. 2 District and 11 were in No. 4 District.

15 residents died away from the district and have to be added.

No. 1 District 2. No. 2 District 6.

No. 3 District 2. No. 4 District 5.

Corrected number of deaths 193.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

Calculated on the seven principal diseases, Scarlet Fever 0, Whooping Cough 0, Small Pox 0, Measles 8, Continued Fever 0, Diarrhoea 3, Diphtheria 2. Total number 13.

Rate per 1000 .8.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Of 380 children born in the district, 24 died under 1 year old.

Rate per 1000 63.15.

POPULATION.

Census 1911, 16075.

I have based my calculations on these figures as I do not consider there is any reliable means of estimating them correctly. In certain parts it is very "shifting" owing to the development of coal mines at one part, and the closing or partial closing of them at another; there are also considerable numbers of emigrants every year to Canada and Australia, whose number cannot be ascertained.

Hospital treatment is readily available at the fine institutions of Bath and Bristol.

POOR LAW RELIEF. The amount of money spent on out-door relief during the year ending September 1913 was :—£2026, equal to a rate of 6d. in the pound.

The number of inhabited houses was an average of persons per house.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.—Very undulating, well wooded and watered. Geological formation much varied and broken up, with numerous fissures (or faults) in the rock. The whole district rests on rocks of the Carboniferous period overlaid by secondary strata. There are large areas of lime-stone beds, which are very pervious to water—above this limestone and millstone grit are the coal measures, extending through almost the whole district—much broken and disturbed. New Red Marl covers a considerable portion of the North West ; and at its junction with the coal measures much water, “ red ground water ” is apt to be met with in sinking pits.

OCCUPATIONS.—Coal mining in the Eastern portion of the district is the chief source of employment, the population of the remaining part are mainly engaged in agricultural pursuits, of which Dairy farming is the most important. Cheese and butter are made in large quantities and are both excellent, the district being celebrated for the quality of its Cheddar Cheese. Milk is sent away daily, in quantity, to London, Bristol, Cardiff and other centres of population. Boot and shoe making is carried on at Paulton. Iron Ore is manufactured into Colour and Paint at Littleton, Chew Stoke. Stone Quarrying is carried on in some parts. Employment varies ; in some of the mining villages it is slack, men at Farmborough, Timsbury and High Littleton have to go 4 or 5 miles to their work, owing to closure or lessened out-put of local pits. Agricultural

labourers find ready employment and at increased wages, in fact, the demand is more than the supply, as many of the best men leave the country every year for Canada and Australia.

HOUSE TO HOUSE VISITATION.—This work has been continued on the same lines as in previous years, but unfortunately has suffered very much, by time unavoidably lost through the late Inspector leaving and the present one taking over a district he was unfamiliar with ; there was a period of nearly 3 months when the office was void and no work of this kind at all was done. The new Inspector who took up his duties in August tells me that owing to the necessity of re-inspecting work done by his predecessor to see that defects already reported on were made good, added to the amount of other work he has to do, he has found it impossible to do much new inspection. 173 houses have been reported on during the year, 126 by Mr. Goode from January to May, when he left, and 47 by Mr. Davey from August to December, of these 15 were found to have serious defects which required remedying to make them fit for habitation ; these defects were scheduled and the owners were given notice that they must be attended to at once. 136 had minor defects, which were readily put right by the owners, 13 had no recorded defects. 2 closing orders were applied for ; and the Council has enforced them, and the houses are now void and about to be repaired by the owners.

A table is appended showing the actual results of the year's working.

I cannot too strongly emphasize the importance of this work, and I most earnestly urge the Council to take steps to get forward with it more expeditiously ; its comparative failure this year is a very strong argument in favour of my contention, so often urged, that if really good and useful work is to be done in this district, two Inspectors and proper organization of their work as recommended by the L.G.B. Inspectors are absolutely necessary.

What can be done towards improving old dilapidated property is very clearly shown by some of the work that has been done during the last three years in the villages that have been **Systematically** inspected.

By providing proper ventilation, preventing damp and attending to water supply and drainage, really astonishing improvment has been effected, but unfortunately the houses that have been so dealt with are few, those that remain to be dealt with are many.

Bishop Sutton, Chew Magna, Widcombe and Litton personally visited by me last year as a preliminary to systematic house to house inspection, and which I hoped to have completed are nothing like finished. The work should be pressed on with at once.

Paulton, Timsbury, High Littleton and Farmborough are in urgent need of early house to house inspection in connection with the proposed work for remedying Sanitary defects complained of by the County Council. I have personally visited all these parishes and my remarks as to their requirements will be embodied in a special report ; there is work enough in one of these villages alone to occupy a man for a whole year.

22 new houses were completed and passed during the year ; 10, for which plans have been passed, are in hand.

There is a shortage of houses at Chew Magna, Stanton Drew and Publow. I do not know of a single void house in any of these parishes ; there were 10 applicants recently for a cottage in Chew Magna at £10 per annum, directly it was known it was about to become vacant ; the shortage is due to development of the Pensford and Bromley Coal Pits, but as that work cannot be shewn as yet to be a permanent success, the Council cannot be expected to take any steps towards remedying the shortage. If water could be laid on, I have no

doubt private enterprise would meet the demand, but again the unreasonable attitude of the West Gloucester Water Company blocks the way. All inspection is done by the Sanitary Inspector under my supervision.

HOUSING DETAILS.

1.	Sanitary District.	Clutton Rural District.	
2	New Houses erected during 1913	22 completed ;	10 in hand.
3	Number of houses inspected during 1913, under the Housing Act 1909 (This does not include re-in- spection of houses pre- viously inspected) ..	164	
4	Results of inspections of the fresh houses in- spected during 1913, classified as follows :—		
	(a) Number reported as unfit for human habitation	15	
	(b) Number defective, but with defects not sufficient to report as unfit for habitation. ..	136	
	(c) Number without recorded sanitary defects ..	13	
5	Action taken and results in regard to houses re- ported as unfit during 1912 and 1913 as follows	For houses reported during 1912 1913	
	Number as reported. ..	35	15

		For houses reported during	
		1912	1913
Closing Order made.	..	3	2
Made fit without a Closing Order	.. ..	31	(5 in hand)
Still unfit but no Closing Order made.	..	—	—
Demolished.	.. ..	2	—
Put in repair after Closing Order.	.. ..	1	—
Still closed at end of 1913.		—	8
		For houses first examined during	
		1912	1913
6	Action taken with regard to defective houses, but not sufficient to report as unfit, as follows :—		
	Number so examined.	294	136
	Number with the defects remedied by the end of 1913	294	26 done, 68 in hand.
	Number still defective at end of 1913	..	13
	Number not yet visited to ascertain if defects are remedied.	—	29
7	Cases of overcrowding dealt with during the year	—	1
8	Parishes in which there is evidence of shortage of houses, and steps taken to remedy	.. ..

Chew Magna, Stanton Drew, Publow.

No steps have been taken, as it may be only a temporary shortage.

Signature of M. O. H., R. H. BREW.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.— The Register has been kept up. There are 332 on it, 313 of these are cowkeepers, and the rest are milk sellers. This work, which in my opinion comes next in importance to that of Systematic House Inspection, has suffered in quality and amount this year for reasons previously given. As in most other Rural Districts, the amount of Systematic Supervision exercised is nothing like what it ought to be. Periodic inspections are absolutely necessary to enforce provision of satisfactory sheds with suitable drainage, ventilation and lighting, as well as seeing that proper precautions as to cleanliness of the workers and their vessels are observed.

Many of the premises I have visited during the year leave much to be desired in all these respects, but I should like to say also that I have been struck with the good condition of a great number of farm buildings and the care and cleanliness exercised by the farmers. I have not got the exact number of visits paid by the Sanitary Inspector during the year ; they should be all registered as well as the result of each visit.

Under the recent order, notices as to cattle found to be suffering from Tuberculosis are sent so me. Premises are at once visited and steps taken to prevent the sale of milk from diseased animals, or their slaughtering for food.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply to the 8 parishes remains abundant and constant. I have heard no complaints as to its quality. I have sent various samples to Dairy Companies, who had contracts in the district, for analysis by their experts and the results communicated to me have been excellent.

At the same time, conditions exist at the source that are not altogether satisfactory, as I have previously reported, and I am still of opinion that suitable Filtration plant should

be provided. Chilcompton is well supplied from Midsomer Norton. Bishop Sutton is partly supplied from Bristol Water Works Mains. Stowey and East Harptree by piped supplies, privately owned.

CHEW MAGNA.—This village is still without a water supply. No progress has been made during the year. The West Gloucester Water Co. remains obdurate, and the district Council can do nothing.

DRAINAGE.

Paulton, Timsbury, High Littleton and Farmborough. Plans for the drainage of these villages were submitted to the Council. The cost, some Twenty-five Thousand Pounds, was considered prohibitive. Very strong feeling was expressed at public meetings in each of these parishes against incurring such heavy expense in a district already very heavily rated; it was pointed out that if the scheme was carried out, the rates would amount to about 10/- in the pound, which was almost unheard of in country districts.

Representations were made to the County Council, who were pressing to have something done, that the matter should be allowed to stand over for a time, to enable the Clutton Council to formulate a less expensive scheme. This is now being done. The Council have instructed me to report on the best and most economical means of dealing with the defective conditions existing. I have done so, and the Council will consider that report at an early date. Copies will be sent to the County Council and the Local Government Board.

In May last, an L.G.B. enquiry was held, and a re-inspection of the district made by Dr. Manby, one of the Board's Inspectors, who came to the conclusion that all the villages needed sewerage, and some of them Public Scavenging. The Council, through their chairman, told him that they fully intended

carrying out a suitable scheme at the earliest possible moment. A great deal of money has been spent in these parishes in the last few years in providing pure water, and very considerable improvement has been effected in their Sanitary condition. Statistics prove that the general health is above the average, and there can be no doubt that the judicious expenditure of a comparatively small amount on necessary Drainage Works would remove most of the cause of complaints.

The drainage of the rest of the district is by cess-pit and pail closet, efforts to improve this are made where possible by substitution of a simple form of earth closet. There are still a large number of uncovered ash heaps about; covered-in Sanitary bins are insisted on in all new houses, and in as many of the old ones as we can.

CHEW MAGNA.

No action has been taken, or can be taken, owing to the want of water.

SCAVENGING.

There is no organised system of public scavenging in the District.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Here, as in most other districts, there is a certain amount of pollution from over-flowing cesspits and direct outflow of certain village drains, only a gradual improvement of main drainage can materially alter such conditions, which are only too common throughout the county.

TUBERCULOSIS.

38 cases have been notified.

12 deaths have occurred.

The County Council have a scheme under consideration for dealing with all cases in conjunction with the County National Insurance Committee. I do not know what stage it has reached towards realization, but at present only Insured persons and, to a very limited extent, their dependents are benefitted ; all others have to depend as in the past on the Guardians for help and assistance, which in this district, I am pleased to say, is very readily and liberally given. A number of Health Visitors are at work in the county ; one of them visits every case notified, and gives advice as to the steps to be taken to prevent infection. She also reports all defects of Sanitation to the M.O.H., for the District, and afterwards keeps the case under observation. Contacts are examined by the Tuberculosis officers at the various Dispensaries.

Records of all cases in my district are kept.

Removals are notified by the Health Visitors.

Deaths are reported at once by the various registrars.

In both cases, disinfection is carried out at the earliest possible moment, by thoroughly spraying with strong solutions of Izal or Formalin, taking care that the walls and bedding and clothing are well covered with the fluid, walls are stripped by the householders and limewashed or re-papered. In bad cases, bedding is destroyed and compensation given, if really needed. It is to be hoped that the county will be successful in providing at an early date a Sanatorium, available to all suffering from this dire complaint.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

No action has been taken.

MID-WIVES ACT.

This is administered by the County Council, who employ an Inspectress and assistants. There is practically no unquali-

fied practicer now in this district. The Guardians pay a fee of £1 : 1 : 0 to any Medical Man called in by a certified Midwife, if satisfied that the patient cannot pay, or does not come under the National Insurance Act.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

This is administered by the Police, who, I am informed, take numerous samples.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 28 on the list, all have been inspected, notices as to Limewashing etc. have been served. They are kept in a satisfactory state—none are underground.

ANTHRAX AND GLANDERS.

I have received 8 notices from the Police and satisfied myself that carcasses of genuine cases had been disposed of properly.

BYE-LAWS.

Building Bye-Laws for the District are in force. They have been carefully considered before adopted, and appear to be satisfactory. They are enforced in all cases.

There are also Bye-Laws relating to Cowsheds and Slaughter Houses.

SCHOOLS.

There are many good modern buildings with ample accommodation, sanitary arrangements and water supply being the best that can be arranged. In some of the smaller villages the schools are hardly up to modern requirements, but the numbers catered for are small, and there are no glaring defects. Building operations on the New Schools for Publow and Pensford will be commenced in the spring of 1914. Schools

are closed by me when it seems necessary to do so in order to check the spread of infectious disease. I have had no occasion to close any during the past year. It is usually done for Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Small Pox or Typhoid. During an epidemic of measles attendance often falls so low that work is disorganised and the grant for attendance may be lost ; the School is usually closed under such circumstances by the Chief School Medical Officer for the County, for economic reasons. All children suffering from, or suspected to be suffering from, infectious illness are, after due inquiry, excluded from School for suitable periods ; information is sent me periodically by the various School teachers. School Inspection is under the control of the County Council and their Chief Medical Officer ; it is administered in this district by Dr. Pollard acting as a part time Officer.

LICENSED LODGING HOUSES.

None.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are 21 on the register. I have visited most of these myself during the year, and numerous visits have been paid by Mr. Goode and Mr. Davey. Attention has been paid to lime-washing and cleanliness generally ; they require very constant visiting to prevent the manufacture of articles of food, such as sausages, the storage of pickled meat etc., in the slaughtering houses. I have even found a dog tied up there more than once. It is almost impossible to exercise proper supervision of meat killed in so many places, but fortunately most of what is used comes in already killed from other districts, where there are presumably public abattoirs. Mr. Davey holds the meat certificate, and has had considerable experience of inspection. No unsound meat has been met with during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Proposed Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital—No progress appears to have been made.

PRESENT PROCEDURE.—Every case is visited on notification, and as many times afterwards as can be arranged. Disinfectants are supplied and printed instructions are left. A stamped and addressed Post Card is also left to be signed by the Doctor in attendance when he considers the case no longer infectious. On receipt of the card, the premises are disinfected with sulphur or formaline, either in the form of vapour from a candle, or as a spray, with a McKenzie's Spray. We have no steam disinfector. Children from infected houses are excluded from School for suitable periods. No Diphtheria case is set free until a negative swab is secured. Carriers and contacts are carefully sought out. Antitoxin is supplied free to Medical Men for patients unable to pay for it.

Bacteriological work continues to be gratuitously done at the County Laboratory, at Weston-super-Mare, and is of the very greatest assistance to me in the administration of Public Health Work in the district.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Under the Act, 82 were reported to me during the year. Diphtheria 26, Erysipelas 8, Scarlet Fever 8, Enteric Fever 1, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 29, other Tuberculosis 9.

Diphtheria still continues much too prevalent ; there have been two deaths, the cases have not been localized in any one particular part of the district. Most of them have been confirmed bacteriologically ; it has been impossible to trace the source of infection in many cases, but very careful watching has fortunately prevented any spread of the disease, which has been mostly of a mild type.

They were all isolated and not set free until negative swabs

were obtained ; search was made in every case for contacts and carriers, as the disease is always contracted, and insanitary conditions have little to do with it, beyond making the person susceptible by reason of lowered vitality.

It is difficult to secure proper isolation, as many of the houses are such that it cannot be insisted on, and parents are loth to believe the disease is as dangerous as it is said to be, there having been so few fatal cases owing to the prompt administration of antitoxin, and they cannot realize that children, apparently well in themselves, can be a source of serious and even fatal illness to others ; they keep them fairly well isolated for the first few days while the children are more or less ill, but they soon tire of that, and they are allowed to mix with others when they think they will not be found out. The disease can only be controlled effectively by prompt admission of all cases to an Isolation Hospital.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—This disease has been made notifiable. I am empowered to provide treatment where it is necessary. No case has been notified during the year.

INCIDENCE OF DISEASE.

Tuberculosis—12 deaths.

Cancer—20 deaths.

Bronchitis—15 deaths.

Pneumonia—2 deaths.

Heart Disease—20 deaths.

Bright's Disease—4 deaths.

Premature Births and Congenital Debility—8 deaths.

Infectious Diseases—13 deaths.

(**Measles**—8 deaths.

Diphtheria—2 death.

Diarrhœa—3 deaths.)

Measles has been very prevalent throughout the year, necessitating the closing of a number of Schools, it has been of a severe type.

For comparsion, I give the corresponding figure for last year, when the population was 18466 instead of 16075.

Tuberculosis—9 deaths.

Cancer—15 deaths.

Bronchitis—24 deaths.

Pneumonia—16 deaths.

Heart Disease—27 deaths.

Bright's Disease—6 deaths.

Premature Births, including Debility, 1 death.

Infectious Diseases—18 deaths.

Whooping Cough—12 deaths.

Diarrhœa—6 deaths.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

Factories 18. Workshops 132. (Outworkers 10. Shoemakers and tailors, all registered.)

They have on the whole been found satisfactory. No important defects have been discovered, registers have been kept and a detailed report is enclosed, a copy of which has been sent to the Home Office. The prescribed forms for outworkers have been supplied by the Council. Details of defects and work done are supplied in the Inspector's Report.

DEFECTS REPORTED ON IN 1912, AND STILL REMAINING UNABATED.

Drainage of Paulton, High Littleton, Timsbury and Farmborough.

Water Supply at Chew Magna.

ACTS ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL.

Part 3. Section 30, Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Infectious Disease Act, 1890.

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

Mr. Goode who, during his short time of Office, did most excellent work and left the district in a very much better sanitary condition than he found it, sent in his resignation in May to take up an Urban Appointment in Devonshire.

In his place the Council appointed Mr. R. Davey, who was S. I. at Newport, Isle of Wight. He holds the Meat Certificate and has excellent qualifications and testimonials. I understand the Council has recently given him an increase in his salary to enable him to provide himself with assistance and improved means of locomotion, but I have no official knowledge of the exact terms or whether it has received the sanction of the L.G.B.

Your obedient Servant,

R. H. BREW.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY SURVEYOR

AND

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES

CLUTTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

“BEECH DENE,”

HIGH LITTLETON.

February, 1914.

Mrs. Kettlewell and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my First Annual Report of work carried out since my appointment on August 25th, and of records of work carried out prior to that during the year 1913.

The area of the district is 39,559 acres, and the population is 16,075.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Inspections.

During the four months 215 visits of inspection have been paid, excluding the House to House inspection. Of these, 22 visits were on complaint or by request, and 193 were to works in progress..

Nuisances.

22 Nuisances were dealt with, and 60 letters sent, or notices given, in connection with the same. I am pleased to say no Statutory Notices or legal proceedings were necessary.

Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act.

Since my appointment, I have inspected 48 houses under the above Act, and my predecessor had inspected 116, making a total of 164 during the whole year.

TABLE A.

The following Table A shows the number of houses inspected in the various Parishes, and the result of such inspections :—

Parish.	Number of Houses inspected				Defective but not unfit Houses			
	Houses without Recorded Defects	Defective but not Unfit Houses	Unfit for Habitation	Totals	Number Inspected	Number with Defects Remedied	In Hand	Out standing
Cameley	..	2	—	2	2	2		
Chew Magna	7	77	6	90	77	9	32	36
Chilcompton	3	—	..	3	..	..	..	..
High Littleton	I	..	..	I	..	..	..	..
Hinton Blewett	..	I	..	I	I	I	..	..
Litton	..	3	..	3	3	3	..	..
Nempnett	..	2	..	2	2	I	I	..
Norton Malre-ward	..	4	..	4	4	..	4	..
Paulton	..	I3	7	20	I3	..	I2	I
Stanton Drew	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..
Ston Easton	..	4	..	4	4	4	..	..
Timsbury	2	27	2	3I	27	5	I7	5
West Harptree	..	I	..	I	I	I	..	..
	I3	I36	I5	I64	I36	26	68	42

In 2 instances, Closing Orders were issued on the representation of the Medical Officer of Health that the houses were unfit for human habitation, and the details of these are given in the following Table B.

TABLE B.

Parish	No. of Houses	Closing Orders made	Results
Chew Magna	1	1	Void
Stanton Drew	1	1	Void
Totals	2	2	

In the case of 13 other houses represented by the Medical Officer of Health as unfit for habitation, 5 are now being repaired and 8 have been closed voluntarily without Closing Orders having been made.

Statutory and other Notices.

In connection with this work, 139 notices were served. Of these, 8 were legal notices and 131 were of a preliminary nature. In cases where minor defects are found, or where the provisions of the Housing Acts do not apply, notices are served under the Public Health Act, 1875.

Since my appointment, I have paid 97 visits to the various premises.

Infectious Disease and Disinfection.

With regard to work in connection with the above, 32 rooms and 3 shelters have been disinfected with Formalin Vapour after the following cases :—

			Rooms.	Shelters.
Scarlet Fever	..	..	6	
Diphtheria	..	..	11	
Phthisis	..	..	14	3
Tubercular Laryngitis		..	1	
Total			32	3

In the Phthisis cases, after removal from the house, or on the death of the patient, the rooms, where practicable, are disinfected by means of spraying with a carbolic or other solution, and the walls stripped and ceilings cleansed before re-occupation.

In every instance the premises are examined as to their general sanitary condition, and notice is given to the owners of any defects found. Disinfectants and printed instructions as to precautions, etc., are also supplied.

Meat and Food Inspection.

Various visits have been made to the Slaughter-houses, Butchers' shops and Carts, and inspections made of the meat exposed for sale.

The following is a list of the carcasses and articles examined, all of which were sound :—

Sheep 6,

Pigs 5,

Bullocks 2,

Loins of Pork 10.

I am pleased to report that no case of Tuberculosis, either generalized or localized, was discovered.

Slaughterhouses.

There are now 21 slaughter houses on the Register, all of which are in use. I have visited some of these and found the lime-washing and cleansing has received fair attention.

In one instance a notice was served on a man to discontinue slaughtering on unlicensed premises, and in another case it was necessary to give notice to an occupier to repair a defective floor, etc. The latter has now been done.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are none in the district.

Dairies and Cowsheds.

There are 332 persons registered in the district under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders, 313 of which are

cowkeepers ; 190 of the occupiers dispose of the milk locally and in distant towns, and 142 are engaged in butter and cheese making.

There are also two milk factories in the district, taking the milk daily from about 50 farms.

Various visits have been paid to some of these premises. In two instances notices were given to the owners of cowsheds to repair the floors and provide suitable drainage, etc., and this work has been done. The floor of one dairy has also been relaid and the drain connections removed outside of same.

Water Samples.

During the year the following samples of water have been taken from various wells and springs for analysis :—

	Good	Condemned
Bacteriological Analysis by County M.O.H.	4	10
Chemical Analysis by District M.O.H.		6
Totals	4	16

In several instances the Council Water has been provided, and where this is not available, the quality of the water has been greatly improved by rendering the walls of the wells to a depth of 6 or 8 feet and by raising the walls to about 1 ft. above ground level to prevent the access of surface water.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

Bakehouses.

There are 28 now on the register, and according to the late Inspector's Records, these have been periodically visited, and the necessary limewashing carried out.

There are no underground bakehouses in the district.

Workshops.

There are 104 other workshops on the register, viz : Blacksmiths 20 ; Builders, Carpenters, etc., 25 ; Dressmakers, Tailors, etc., 17 ; Shoemakers, 18 ; Saddlers 5 ; miscellaneous 19 ; and the limewashing and cleansing is generally satisfactory.

Factories.

There are 18 on the register.

Outworkers.

Ten lists containing 46 names were received from contractors ; 42 were engaged in shoemaking and 4 in tailoring.

Petroleum Acts.

There are at present 38 licenses on the register ; 28 for storage of Calcium Carbide, and 10 for Petrol.

During the year 8 new licenses have been granted ; 2 for Calcium Carbide and 6 for Petrol.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

New Buildings, etc.

During the year, 20 Plans for 32 New Buildings were submitted and approved by the Council.

The buildings were distributed over the district as shewn in the following Table C.

TABLE C.

Parish.	Dwelling Houses.	Additions, etc.	Miscellaneous.
Cameley	3	2	
Chew Magna ..	2		1
Chilcompton ..	3		
Clutton		2	
Publow			2
Paulton		9	1
High Littleton ..		2	1
Farrington Gurney ..	2	2	
Totals ..	10	17	5

22 of the above have been completed and 10 are outstanding.

All new Buildings in course of erection at the commencement of the year have been completed.

I have paid 71 visits of inspection during the progress of work, and sent 20 letters or notices in connection with the same.

Water Certificates.

15 Water Certificates have been granted in connection with New Buildings during the year.

14 houses are supplied from the Public Water Mains and 1 from a Private Well, the water of which was analysed and found satisfactory before the Certificate was issued.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Public Water Supply to the greater part of the District has been well maintained.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Chew Magna.

A portion of the Sewer at the South Parade has been repaired and a new Inspection Chamber constructed.

Farrington Gurney.

A new Inspection Chamber has been constructed in the Norton Road Sewer.

Paulton, Farmborough, High Littleton, etc.

Modified Sewerage Schemes are now to be considered for the above Parishes.

Timsbury.

The Slocker has been cleaned out, also the Ditch at Cottle's corner.

Conclusion.

My Report is necessarily brief, but now that I am becoming more accustomed to the District, I hope next year to be able to give a more detailed Report.

I am, Mrs. Kettlewell and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

REGINALD S. DAVEY.



